The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SELECT MISCELLANY.

A Story for Married Folks.

Andrew Lee came home from his shop, where he had worked all day, tired and out of spirits; came home to his wife, who was also tired and out of spirits.

"A smiling wife and a cheerful home—paradise it would be," said Andrew to himself, as he turned his eyes from the clouded face of Mrs. Lee and sat down with knitted brows and moody aspect.—Not a word was spoken by either. Mrs. Lee was getting supper, and she moved about with a weary step.

"Come," said she at last, with a side glance at her husband.

Andrew arose and went to the table. He was tempted to speak an angry word, but controlled himself and kept silent. He could find no fault with the chop, and home-made bread, nor the fragrant tea.—They would have cheered his inward man, if there had been a gleam of sunshine on the face of the wife. He noticed she did not eat.

"Are you not well, Mary?"

These words were on his lips, but he did not utter them, for the face of his wife looked so repellant, that he feared an irritating reply.

And so, in moody silence, the twain sat together, until Andrew finished his supper.

As he pushed his chair back, his wife arose and commenced clearing of the table.

"This is purgatory," said Lee to himself, as he commenced walking the floor of their little breakfast-room. With his hands thrust into his trowser pockets, and his chin almost touching his breast.

After removing and taking the things into the kitchen, Mrs. Lee spread a green cover over the table, and, placing a freshly trimmed lamp thereon, went out and shut the door after her, leaving her husband alone with his unpleasant feelings. He took a long deep breath, and as he did so, paused in his walk, stood still for some moments, and then, drawing a paper from his pocket, sat down by the table, opened the sheet and commenced reading. Singularly enough, the words upon which his eyes rested were, "Praise your wife."—They rather tended to increase the disturbance of mind from which he was suffering.

"I should like to have some occasion for praising mine." How quickly his thoughts expressed that ill-natured sentiment! But his eyes were on the paper before him, and he read on: "Praise your wife, man; for pity's sake give her a little encouragement, it won't hurt her."

Andrew Lee raised his eyes and muttered; "Oh yes, that's all very well—praise is cheap enough. But praise her for what? His eyes fell again to the paper.

"She has made your home comfortable, your hearth bright and shining, your food agreeable; for pity's sake tell her you thank her, if nothing more. She don't expect it. It will make her eyes wider than they have been for ten years, but it will do her good for all that, and you too."

It seemed to Andrew as if this sentence was written expressly for him and just for the occasion. It was a complete answer to the question, "Praise her for what?" and he felt it, also, as a rebuke. He read no further, for thoughts came too busy and in a new direction. Memory was convincing him of injustice to his wife. She has always made his home as comfortable as she could make it, and had he offered the slightest return of praise or commendation. Had he ever told her of the satisfaction he had known or the comfort he had experienced? He was not able to recall the time or occasion. As he thought thus, Mrs. Lee came in from the kitchen, and, taking her work basket from the closet, placed it on the table, and sitting down without speaking, began to sew. Mr. Lee glanced almost stealthily at the work in her hands, and saw that it was a bosom of a shirt, which she was stitching neatly.—He knew that it was for him that she was at work.

"Praise your wife." These words were before the eyes of his mind, and he could not look away from them. But he was not ready for this yet. He still felt moody and unforgiving. The expression of his wife's face he interpreted to mean ill-nature, for which he had no patience. His eyes fell upon the newspaper that was spread out before him, and he read the sentence: "A kind, cheerful word spoken in a gloomy house is the little rift in the cloud that lets the sunshine through."

Lee struggled with himself a little while longer.

His own ill-nature was to be conquered first, his moody accusing spirit had to be subdued.

He thought of many things to say, and yet he feared to say them, lest his wife should meet his address with a rebuff.—At last, leaning toward her, and taking hold of the shirt bosom at which she was at work, he said in a voice that was carefully modulated with kindness:

"You are doing the work beautifully, Mary."

Mrs. Lee made no reply. But her husband did not fail to notice that she lost, almost instantly, the rigid erectness with which she had been sitting, nor that the motion of the needle had ceased.

"My shirts are better made and whiter than those of any other man in the shop," said Lee, encouraged to go on.

"Are they?" Mrs. Lee's voice was low, and had in it a slight huskiness. She did not turn her face, but her husband saw that she leaned a little toward him. He had broken the ice of reserve, and all was [illegible]. His clouds, and a feeble ray was already struggling through the rift it had made.

"Yes, Mary," he answered softly, "and I have heard it more than once said what a good wife Andrew Lee must have."

"Did you?" was all she said.

"Yes, darling," was his warmly spoken answer; and he stooped down and kissed her. "How strange you should ask me such a question!"

"If you would tell me so now and then, Andrew, it would do me good."

Mrs. Lee arose, and leaning her face against the manly breast of her husband, stood and wept.

What a strong light broke in on the mind of Andrew Lee! He had never given his wife even the small reward of praise for the loving interest she had manifested daily until doubt of his love had entered her soul and made the light around her thick darkness. No wonder her face grew clouded, or that what he considered moodiness and ill-nature took possession of her spirits.

"You are good and true, Mary; my own dear wife. I am proud of you, and my first desire is for your happiness. Oh, if I could always see your face in sunshine, my home would be the dearest place on earth."

"How precious to me are your words of love and praise, Andrew," said Mrs. Lee, smiling up through her tears into his face, "with them in my ears my heart can never be in shadows."

How easy had been the work for Andrew! He had swept his hand across the clouded horizon, and now the bright sunshine was gleaming down and flooding that home with joy and beauty.

Strong Character.

Strength of character consists of two things—power of will and power of self-restraint. It requires two things, therefore, for its existence—strong feelings and and strong command over them. Now, it is here we made a great mistake; we mistake strong feelings for strong character. A man who bears all before him, before whose frown domestics tremble, and whose bursts of fury make the children of the household quake—because he has his will obeyed, and his own way in all things—we call him a strong man. The truth is that he is the weak man, it is the passions that are strong; he mastered by them, is weak. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings he subdues, not by the power of those which subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we ever see a man receive a flagrant insult, and only turn a little pale and then reply quietly?

That is a man spiritually strong. Or did we never see a man in anguish stand, as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? Or one bearing a hopeless daily trial remain silent, and never tell the world what cankered his home peace? That is strength. He who, with strong passions, remains chaste; he who keenly sensitive, with manly powers of indignation in him, can be provoked and restrain himself, and forgive—these are the strong men, the spiritual heroes.

The three cent and five cent nickel coins are composed of 75 per cent. of copper and 25 per cent. nickel. One dollar of these pieces, in face value, is worth, as metal, less than sixteen cents. A nickel five cent piece is worth not quite eight mills. The one and two cent coins now in circulation are composed of 95 per cent. copper and 5 per cent. tin and zinc. One hundred of these one cent coins, or fifty of the two cent coins, are worth as metal 20½ cents. The cost of coinage is about fifty cents for each one hundred dollars.—The coinage of nickel and copper, in 1868, amounted to $1,713.385; the metal and cost of coinage $316,976; leaving a profit to somebody, (we suppose to the mint,) of $1,396,408. We gather these facts from the New York Mercantile *Journal*. "The rank is but the guinea's stamp." The little nickel shiner in your pocket *ranks* as five cents, while it is actually *worth* less than one cent as base metal.

The investigations of the same paper, show that all the gold which exists in the United States (outside of the mines) could be placed in a square box fifteen feet in length, width and depth.

The *Methodist Recorder* does not like pet names for adult women. It says: "We consider it a sickly sentimentalism, if not sacrilegious brass, to ignore the name sealed by the baptismal covenant. How would it point a verse of scripture to have it put in modern style, thus: 'Now a certain man was sick, named Lazareth, of Bethany, the town of Mollie and her sister Mattie!"

Mr. Agassiz says that in certain Amazonian tribes, on the day of his marriage, while the wedding festivities are going on, the bridegroom's hands are tied up in a paper bag filled with fire-ants. If he bears his torture smilingly and unmoved, he is considered fit for the trials of matrimony.

Extent of Our Tobacco Manufacture.

A statement just prepared at the Internal Revenue Office shows at the present time there are nine hundred and forty-six persons and firms engaged in tobacco and snuff manufacture. The total amount of the penal sums of the several bonds given by these manufactures is $7,847,600. The penal sum of each Manufacturer's bond in excess of $2,000, which is the minimum fixed by law, is computed upon the number of machines and instruments kept for use, so that the amount of a manufacturer's bond becomes, in a degree, the measure of his relative capacity for production. The nine hundred and forty-six manufactories reported are distributed among the

	Amount of bond.
Arkansas, 4 factories	$11,000
California, 9 factories	62,000
Connecticut, 5 factories	[illegible]
Delaware, 4 factories	[illegible]
[illegible], 45 factories	[illegible]
Indiana, 22 factories	108,000
Iowa, 7 factories	37,000
Kentucky, 40 factories	29,400
Louisiana, 21 factories	93,000
Maryland, 19 factories	223,000
Massachusetts, 21 factories	104,000
Michigan, 26 factories	171,000
Minnesota, 1 factory	4,000
Mississippi, 3 factories	14,000
Missouri, 93 factories	668,000
New Hampshire, 1 factory	2,000
New Jersey, 14 factories	142,000
New York, 85 factories	721,000
North Carolina, 191 factories	911,000
Ohio, 66 factories	444,000
Pennsylvania, 40 factories	280,000
Tennessee, 30 factories	127,000
Texas, 2 factories	8,000
Virginia, 178 factories	280,000
West Virginia, 4 factories	191,000
Wisconsin, 9 factories	69,000

The following States and Territories report no tobacco manufacturers. Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Dacota, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming.

An Act to Provide a Cheap Chattel Mortgage.

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That any person indebted to another in a sum to be secured, not exceeding at the time of executing the deed herein provided for the sum of three hundred dollars, may execute a deed of trust, in form substantially that which follows:

I, ——, of the county of ——, in the State of North Carolina, am indebted to ——, of —— county, in said State, in the sum of —— dollars, for which he holds my note to be due the —— day of ——, A. D. 18——, and to secure the payment of the same, I do hereby convey to him these articles of personal property, to wit:

——————————————————

But on this special trust, that if I fail to pay said debt and interest on or before —— day of ——, A. D. 18——, then he may sell said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, by public auction for cash, first giving twenty days notice at three public places, and apply the proceeds of such sale to the discharge of said debt and interest on the same, and pay any surplus to me.

Given under my hand and seal this—day of ——, A. D., 18—.

[SEAL]

SEC. 2. That such deed of trust shall be good to all intents and purposes, when the same shall be duly registered according to the present provisions of law: *Provided, nevertheless*, the probate fee of the Probate Judge in such cases shall be only ten cents, and the fee of the Register shall be twenty cents, and no other fee or tax shall be due on account of the same.

SEC. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 6th day of April, 1871.

Mental Taxation a Cause of Dyspepsy.

Dr. Miller in his work on Dyspepsy, its causes and the proper treatment to be pursued in effecting its cure, expresses the opinion that brain labor is a prevailing cause of the disease. He says:

"Mental anxiety and pecuniary embarrassments, such as loss of property by fire, by failure in business, or bad debts, and also domestic troubles, disappointed affections, and the loss or the treachery of friends, will frequently cause dyspepsy; too close and too active intellectual labor is also a frequent cause. Editors, authors and literary persons often engender dyspepsy in this way. Much brain labor requires much blood at the brain, and an ever working intellect uses up so much of both blood and nervous force that there is not enough remaining to do the work of digestion.

"On the other hand, deranged digestion is sometimes produced by too little exercise of the brain. Persons are frequently met with who have been in active business life, and having accumulated enough to satisfy their ambition, have retired from business. Now, although the brains and bodies retire from active life, yet the poor stomachs very often have their task increased. If a man has been for a long time accustomed to eating heartily and working hard, either with body or brain, he had better not relax his working habits without at the same time having a corresponding relaxation in his habit of eating. 'He who will not work neither shall he eat,' is not only a Bible injunction, but a law of the human constitution, the disobedience of which is often attended with such derangements of digestion and other bodily infirmities as to render either property or life of but little value."

From the Washington Patriot.

ADDRESS
Of the Democratic and Conservative Members of Congress to the People of the Union.

We have the satisfaction of laying before our readers an address to the people of the United States, signed by every Democratic and Conservative member of the Senate and House of Representatives who was present in Washington when it was prepared. This important paper is intended to express the general situation of affairs here, [illegible] state[illegible] party [illegible]operations of power and its crim[illegible] the public interests. In [illegible] excesses and shortcomings of adversaries, but in defining with distinctness their own views of policy. They have not assumed in any sense to be a political platform, for that responsibility belongs to a National Convention, but they did not feel at liberty to disregard living facts, or to evade them by any doubtful expedients.

The misrepresentations of unscrupulous adversaries are now met and silenced by an authoritative expression of Democratic representatives from every part of the Union. No such utterance has been made from Congress for long and weary years. The North and the South, the East and the West, are once more united and speak in the same patriotic language, turning aside from the dead past, and looking with hopeful promise to a brighter future. It is the voice of a reconciled people, proclaiming peace and good-will among men. We commend the address to the candid judgment of the country, with the fullest confidence that it will receive everywhere a generous greeting and cordial approbation.

To the People of the United States:

Our presence and official duties at Washington have enabled us to become fully acquainted with the actions and designs of those who control the Radical party, and we feel called upon to utter a few words of warning against the alarming strides they have made towards centralization of power in the hands of Congress and the Executive.

The time and attention of the Radical leaders have been almost wholly directed to devising such legislation as will, in their view, best preserve their ascendency, and no regard for the wise restraints imposed by the Constitution has checked their reckless and desperate career.

The President of the United States has been formerly announced as a candidate for re-election. The declarations of his selfish supporters have been echoed by a subsidized press, and the discipline of party has already made adhesion to his personal fortunes the supreme test of political fealty.

The partisan legislation to which we refer was decreed and shaped in secret caucus, where the extremest counsels always dominated, and was adopted by a subservient majority, if not with the intent, certainly with the effect, to place in the hands of the President power to command his own renomination, and to employ the army, navy, and militia at his sole discretion, as a means of subserving his personal ambition. When the sad experience of the last two years—so disappointing to the hopes and generous confidence of the country—is considered, in connection with the violent utterances and rash purposes of those who control the President's policy, it is not surprising that the gravest apprehensions for the future peace of the nation should be entertained.

At a time when labor is depressed, and every material interest is palsied by oppressive taxation, the public offices have been multiplied beyond all precedent, to serve as instruments in the perpetuation of power. Partisanship is the only test applied to the distribution of this vast patronage. Honesty, fitness, and moral worth are openly discarded in favor of truckling submission and dishonorable compliance. Hence, enormous defalcations and widespread corruption have followed as the natural consequences of this pernicious system.

By the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that after deduction of all proper credits, many millions of dollars remain due from ex-collectors of the internal revenue, and that no proper diligence has ever been used to collect them.

Reforms in the revenue and fiscal systems, which all experience demonstrates to be necessary to a frugal administration of the Government as well as a measure of relief to an overburdened people, have been persistently postponed or wilfully neglected. Congress now adjourns without having even attempted to reduce taxation, or to repeal the glaring impositions by which industry is crushed and impoverished. The Treasury is overflowing, and an excess of eighty millions of revenue is admitted; and yet, instead of some measure of present relief, a barren and delusive resolution is passed by the Senate to consider the tariff and excise systems hereafter, as if the history of broken pledges and pretended remedies furnished any better assurance for future legislation than experience has done in the past.

Ship-building and the carrying trade, once sources of national pride and prosperity, now languish under a crushing load of taxation, and nearly every other business interest is struggling without profit to maintain itself.

Our agriculturists, while paying heavy taxes on all they consume, either to the Government or to monopolists, find the prices for their own products so reduced, that honest labor is denied its just reward, and industry is prostrated by invidious discrimination.

Nearly 200,000,000 acres of public lands, which should have been reserved for the benefit of the people, have been voted away to giant corporations, neglecting our soldiers and enriching a handful of greedy speculators and lobbyists, who are thereby enabled to exercise a most dangerous and corrupting influence over State and Federal legislation.

If the career of these conspirators be not checked, the downfall of free government is inevitable, and with it the elevation of a [illegible] Dictator on the ruins of [illegible]

[illegible] laws to "enforce, and provided [illegible] by which the liberties of the people are menaced, and the sacred right of local self-government in the States is ignored, if not tyrannically overthrown. Modelled after the sedition laws, so odious in history, they are at variance with all the sanctified theories of our institutions, and the construction given by these Radical interpreters to the fourteenth amendment is, to use the language of an eminent Senator, (Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois,) an "annihilation of the States."

Under the last enforcement bill, "the Executive may in his discretion, thrust aside the government of any State, suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*," arrest its Governor, imprison or disperse the Legislature, silence its Judges, and trample down its people under the armed heel of his troops. Nothing is left to the citizens or the State which can any longer be called a right; all is changed into mere sufferance.

Our hopes for redress are in the calm, good sense, the "sober second thought" of the American people. We call upon them to be true to themselves and to their posterity, and disregarding party names and minor differences, to insist upon a decentralization of power, the restriction of Federal authority within its just and proper limits, leaving to the States that control over domestic affairs which is essential to their happiness and tranquillity and good government.

Everything that malicious ingenuity could suggest has been done to irritate the people of the Middle and Southern States. Gross and exaggerated charges of disorder and violence owe their origin to the mischievous minds of polititial managers in the Senate and House of Representatives, to which the Executive has we regret to say, lent his aid, and thus helped to inflame the popular feeling. In all this course of hostile legislation and harsh resentment, no word of conciliation, of kind encouragement, or fraternal fellowship has ever been spoken by the President, or by Congress, to the people of the Southern States. They have been addressed only in the language of proscription.

We earnestly entreat our fellow citizens in all parts of the Union to spare no efforts to maintain peace and order; to carefully protect the rights of every citizen; to preserve kindly relations among all men, and to discountenance and discourage any violations of the rights of any portion of the people secured under the Constitution or any of its amendments.

Let us in conclusion, earnestly beg of you not to aid the present attempts of radical partisans to stir up strife in the land; to renew the issues of the war; or to obstruct the return of peace and prosperity to the Southern States; because it is thus that they seek to divert the attention of the country from the corruption and extravagance in their admistration of public affairs, and the dangerous and profligate attempts they are making towards the creation of centralized military government.

In the five years of peace, following the war, the Radical Administrations have expended $1,200,000,000 for ordinary purposes alone, being within $200,000,000 of the aggregate amount spent for the same purpose in war and in peace during the seventy-one years preceding June 30, 1861, not including in either case the sum paid upon principal or interest of the public debt. It is trifling with the intelligence of the people for the radical leaders to pretend that this vast sum has been honestly expended. Hundreds of millions of it has been wantonly squandered.

The expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, were only $62,000,000, while for precisely the same purposes—civil list, army, navy, pensions and Indians—$164,000,000 were expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

No indignation can be two stern, and no scorn too severe, for the assertions, by unscrupulous Radical leaders, that the great Democratic and Conservative party of the Union has, or can have sympathy with disorders or violence in any part of the country, or in the deprivation of any man of his rights under the Constitution.

It is to protect and perpetuate the rights whish every freeman cherishes; to revive in all hearts the feelings of friendship, affection, and harmony, which are the best guarantees of law and order, and to throw around the humblest citizen, wherever he may be, the protecting ægis of those safeguards of personal liberty which the fundamental laws of the land assure, that we invoke the aid of all good men in the work of peace and reconciliation. We invite their generous co-operation, irrespective of all former differences of opinion, so that the harsh voice of discord may be silenced; that a new and dangerous sectional agitation may be checked; that the burden of taxation, direct or indirect, may be reduced to the lowest point consistent with good faith to every just national obligation, and with a strictly economical administration of the Government, and that the States may be restored in their integrity and true relations to our Federal Union.

Junius wrote, years ago, a truth as applicable to our times and our country, as it was to Great Britain, when the lines were penned:

"Never suffer an invasion of the political constitution, however minute the instance may appear, to pass without a determined, persevering legal resistance. One precedent creates another. They soon accumulate and constitute law. What yesterday was fact to-day is doctrine. Examples are supposed to justify the most dangerous measures, and where they do not suit exactly the defect is supplied by analogy. [illegible] laws which present us grow out of the Constitution, and they must fall or flourish with it."

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.—From a Western paper we cut the following notice:

"Died—After a short illness, yesterday, my wife, leaving behind her three infant children. In the hope that her poor soul is with God, I beg to inform my customers that my store will be as well furnished as formerly, having confided my business to my principal clerk who is extremely intelligent, and as well versed in the business as the deceased herself.

"N. B.—Fresh corned beef just received."

STATE ITEMS.

The mysterious disappearance of an old man named Luckadoo in Rutherford county, nearly 20 years ago, at that time created much excitement, and suspicions were rife that he had been foully dealt with. After a patient investigation and strict search, the authorities were baffled, and Luckadoo's disappearance continued a profound mystery until within the few weeks past, when his bones were found in a ditch near his house. It was said that he had about $500 in gold at the time, and his own son was supposed to have murdered him for his money.

A hogshead of molasses was, a few days ago, dragged up from the bottom of the Cape Fear river, near the spot where it had fallen in some five months ago. Upon examining it, it was found to be uninjured.

Littlefield, who swindled our State of so many millions, has been elected President of the Florida Central Railroad, through the influence of the radical Governor of that State. The Lord help Florida, and that railroad!

The people about Weldon have been feasting on "genuine Roanoke rock muddle." What this is we do not know, but we believe its peculiarities are somewhat, if not altogether, fishy.

Rev. R. N. Davis, a prominent minister of the Presbyterian church, died at his residence in Lincolnton, on Sunday night week. He was universally esteemed for his christian character, and his many noble traits.

It is proposed to establish a shoe-factory in Raleigh, on the co-operative plan, provided enough shares are subscribed to raise a capital stock of $10,000.

William Duty, a convict from Guilford county, escaped from the penitentiary on the 23rd ult. He is white, aged 22, and had been sentenced to four years imprisonment for larceny.

The cost of feeding prisoners in the State Penitentiary is fourteen cents per day for each prisoner.

Greensboro is about to build St. Barnabas, Episcopal, Church. It is to cost $3,500 and will seat 250 persons.

The shad-fishery in the Cape Fear is over for this season.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Ex-King of Hanover, who was dethroned by Prussia several years ago, has been afflicted with the malady which, sooner or later, overtakes nearly all the members of the princely House of Brunswick. He imagines himself a dead man, and during the daytime wanders over his chateau and grounds, dressed in a shroud, while at night he will sleep in nothing but a coffin.

Mrs. Laura Fair, who killed Judge Crittenden in San Francisco, some months ago, has been convicted of murder in the first degree. The verdict, although satisfactory to the public, was a surprise, as every one looked upon the trial as more like a farce than anything else.

In order to squlch a disturbance among the brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, at Rockville, Long Island, it was found necessary to arrest about fifty of the congregation for riot, after the minister had already been locked up for threatening to "put a hole through one of them."

Advices from Arizona to 1st inst., state that the U. S. troops had encountered a large body of Indians in war paint, and had killed 32 of them in two running fights. They had also hemmed in 150 Apaches in the mountains, and had hopes of killing them all.

Gen. Wm. A. Lawrence, late U. S. pension agent at New York, recently took a trip into the country, and has not since been found. A defalcation of nearly $50,000 in his accounts, has been found, however.

A secret political society, mostly composed of working men, has been discovered in New York. It has been in existence only two months, and has a membership in that city of nearly 50,000.

Ambrose R. Woodroof, of the firm of Woodroof & Co, a prominent grocery and commission house in Lynchburg, Va., has fled to Europe after committing forgeries on his relatives and friends to the amount of over $20,000.

An Illinois man has succeeded in drowning himself in a foot and a half of water. Certain busybodies, however, maliciously hint that he couldn't have done it all himself, but that his wife helped him by holding his head down.

Two religious societies in Minnesota are suing each other for the corpse of a deceased church-member, which both insist on burying in their respective cemeteries.

A negro has recovered $1,000 damages, in a New Orleans Court, against a saloon-keeper who refused to serve him at his bar, upon an equality with his white customers.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

The People are Sovereign.

The views expressed by us in our issue of week before last, in relation to the sovereign and inalienable right of the people to alter and amend their State Constitution, whenever, in their opinion, their circumstances and condition may demand it, appear to have struck the right chord in the popular heart. The free people of this country have liberty and independence bred in the bone; they are, as they should ever be, jealous of their prerogatives, and they will not surrender them at the bidding of any party or clique, or even so much as admit the *possibility* that they have, through fraud or chicanery, already surrendered them. The office-holders and their supporters, who think they can deceive the popular mind, imagine a vain thing. They do not know the people of this sterling, old State. They do not understand how an honest determination to discard party affiliations in the united effort to right organic wrongs, can defeat the combined forces of ignorance, prejudice, and official patronage. We have received numerous congratulations from our friends and well-wishers all over this and the adjoining districts, upon our defence of the great and cardinal doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the foundation stone of republican liberty—the basis of our political existence; and these hearty encominms have nerved us to still greater exertions in the contest upon which we have entered. Our banner is planted in the van, and we shall keep it floating until the August sun gilds it with victory.

Our old and trusty friend, the *Statesville American*, gallantly places itself at our side, with lance in rest, and says:

The able and conclusive article which we copy on our first page upon "Convention," from the Salem *Press*, will meet all the objections that can be urged against the measure by its opponents who are not purblind and willing to heed a proper exposition of the intent and meaning of calling a Convention by legislative enactment. The Legislature, may not call a Convention, except by a two-thirds approval of both Houses, but the people being sovereign, above the Legislature and its creator, can call a Convention at their will and pleasure. If it were not so, the People have not the right of self-government, and the Legislature possesses the power of a tyrant. The proposition is too monstrous and absurd to be entertained for one moment that the people have *not* a right to change their organic law and exchange a bad government for a better one, when they are convinced that their interests and material welfare will thereby be benefitted. The Constitution—the house in which the people of North Carolina dwell, which was constructed by knaves and ignoramuses—does not suit either comfort or well-being; it is cranky, "catter-warps," leaky, smoky and villainous generally—and therefore, they desire to remodel it, at the earliest moment. They wish to square, straighten, plumb-line, and reconstruct the edifice, and make of it a suitable residence for themselves and children.—The old building, which vandal hands destroyed, is the model they wish to copy, without any "modern improvements."

It is understood that the Joint High Commission have completed their labors, and that the treaty between this country and Great Britain is ready for signing, if not already signed. The Senate met in executive session on Wednesday, 10th inst., and the Senators who are in the confidence of the administration are sanguine that the treaty will be ratified. It will not do to be too sure of it, however. Gen. Grant has been singularly unfortunate in his treaties thus far, and if, as is intimated, the present treaty is based on the "give and take" principle, it may evoke opposition in hitherto unexpected quarters.

Mr. Samuel F. Phillips, the late Republican candidate for Attorney General in this State, and now member of the lower House from Wake county, is bitterly opposed to the Convention which the people propose to call under the bill enacted by the General Assembly. He considers the bill unconstitutional, because two-thirds of all the members of each House did not vote for it. Yet, this same Mr. Phillips was a member of the lower House from Orange county in 1854, and in that year, standing side by side with Tod R. Caldwell on the Convention issue, he declared on the floor of the House:

"I hold it to be law in North Carolina, that a Convention, to consider of alterations of the Constitution, may be called by the people, acting at the suggestion of a *bare majority* of the General Assembly."

If Mr. Phillips was standing on his feet in 1854, he is certainly standing on his head now, for his positions then and now are diametrically opposite.

The French are still engaged in cutting one another's throats, and the revolution seems to be no nearer its collapse than it was a month ago. The Germans, however, as will be seen by our synopsis of European affairs, have begun to interfere, and have expelled the revolutionary forces from Fort Vincennes, which lies due east from Paris, about one mile from the city walls. It would be a blessing for France, if the Germans should step in and crush out both antagonists, put the political agitators out of the way for a little while, an dgive the suffering people an opportunity to establish a government suited to the genius, traditions and necessities of the country. The Red Republic of the revolutionists is out of the question, and Thiers' Republic, though somewhat better than the other, would not stand six months, even if now established.

The Territory of Arizona has been surveyed, and found to contain 70,000,000 acres.

Attend the Mass Meeting.

All those, it matters not with what party they have heretofore been affiliated, who are in favor of reducing as speedily as possible the burdens of the State, and going back to the plain and simple landmarks of our sturdy fathers; who are opposed to that combination of force and fraud into which our once pure government has degenerated in the hands of its present administrators; [who believe in the good, old doctrine that all departments of the government should be subordinate and amenable to the sovereign people; who hold that honesty in office should be enforced by such changes in the fundamental law as will secure prompt punishment to the guilty, and place office within the reach only of those who are of full stature when measured by the Jeffersonian standard of "Honesty and competence"—all such are urged to attend the Mass Meeting in the Court-House at Winston on Tuesday next, 16th inst., and listen to the remarks of the prominent gentlemen who will be present on the occasion. Let there be a rousing turn-out, so as to strike a salutary terror into the souls of the office-holders and their fellow-conspirators against the interests and prosperity of the tax-paying people.

The Republicans Dissatisfied.

Although the Force, or "Ku Klux" Bill as it is sometimes called, was enacted by Congress at the instance of the President, especially to aid him in securing his renomination and election, it is more than probable that it will prove to be one of the most powerful weapons that blinded men ever placed in the hands of their political adversaries. As the Northern people begin to understand it, their eyes are opening, and they are asking one another: "What is the meaning of all this?" Like the people of the South, those of the North have been anxiously awaiting that era of peace, good-will and general reconciliation, which was to follow so soon after President Grant's inauguration, and instead of it, they find that his entire administration has been devoted to partisan and personal interests, and to a system of irritation directed against a powerless section which cannot be provocative of healthy results. The Force Bill is only a part of this wretched system, and although most of the Republican members in Congress voted for it, such action on their part must not be considered indicative of the sentiment of the entire Republican party at the North. On the contrary, many of the leading journals of that party are outspoken in its condemnation, and have given the President to understand, in significant language, that he must not expect their support in his despotic measures. Others, faltering between subserviency to the President, and the future welfare of the Republican party, appeal to Gen. Grant to be satisfied with the possession of extraordinary powers, and not to attempt to exercise them, lest it involve the party and himself in one common ruin. If we may judge, however, of the President's intentions from his proclamation, which appears in another column, he is not disposed to listen to moderate counsels, but is resolved "to exhaust" the powers which Congress has unwisely put in his hands, if in his judgment, such action may be necessary to secure him another term.

The Conservative and Democratic papers at the North are making good use of this unconstitutional bill to strengthen the opposition to the administration, and are succeeding, especially among that class who have not yet lost all reverence for the Constitution. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* breaks out in the following indignant language, which finds an echo in the heart of every true friend of liberty:

"How infamous in a Republic should the party be held that confers upon its candidate for President the power in time of peace to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and declare martial law over the whole or any part of the country at his own will and pleasure, he to be the sole judge of the time, occasion and necessity. Grant has been put in possession of despotic powers with the army and navy placed at his control to enforce his decrees; and all for the purpose of enabling him to re-elect himself. It is a crime against the principles of American liberty that should receive universal execration. A grosser insult could not have been offered to the people of the United States. A stronger proof that the spirit of 1776 no longer animates American citizens it would be impossible to present than the passage of the Force bill conferring upon the President the powers of a despot, and the people resting in supineness, and not calling the perpetrators of the outrage to summary punishment."

From the Winston *Sentinel* we learn that Winston and Salem have both elected their Conservative tickets.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Mistake. Politics had nothing whatever to do with our municipal elections.—Our citizens were divided on purely local issues, and the successful candidates are about equally divided between the two parties, the Conservatives preponderating in Winston and the Republicans in Salem. In this place we know that Conservatives voted for Republicans, and Republicans for Conservatives, and it was all very right and proper under the circumstances.

The State Fair.—Hon. Kemp P. Battle, President of the N. C. State Agricultural Society has appointed E. A. Vogler, Esq., of Salem, Chairman of the Committee to take special charge at the next State Fair, of the department of vehicles, saddlery, cabinet work, shoes, hats, hardware, earthenware, hollow-ware, brick and marble.

Forsyth Superior Court commences next Monday.

A Mistaken Idea.

Some of Gov. Caldwell's old friends wishing to deal leniently and liberally with him, because of his social standing before his conversion to Holdenism, attribute his present behavior to his intellectual deficiencies, and they give, by way of supporting this position, the fact that the Governor believes we cannot change our Constitution without consulting Congress.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

It is hardly possible for any intelligent man to hold such a belief. So long as our Constitution, no matter how much we alter and amend it, is republican in form—and we use the word "republican" in its real, and not in its partisan sense—Congress has nothing to do with it. If it is true that Congress has to be consulted by a State before that State can effect any alterations in or amendments to its Constitution, why did not Tennessee consult that body last year, before she altered her Constitution? She was in the same fix that we now are, yet a Convention was called, and assembled January 10th, 1870, in pursuance of the bill passed by the Legislature. That Convention framed a new Constitution more in accordance with the wants and spirit of the people than the one foisted upon them several years before, under Congressional pressure. On the 26th of March, 1870, that new Constitution was ratified by the people by an immense majority, and since then there have been elections under it for Supreme Court Judges, State officers, and members of the Legislature. Tennessee went to work, and altered her organic law to her own liking, without asking Congress yea or nay about it, and Congress held its peace, because it well knew that it had no power whatever to interfere. The case of North Carolina is exactly similar, and if we hold a Convention, and alter our Constitution so as to relieve us of our oppressive bonds, Congress will no more attempt to interfere with us, than it will attempt to interfere with Pennsylvania, and other Northern States, whose people are beginning to demand alterations in and amendments to *their* Constitutions.

The First Case under the new Law.

The first case in North Carolina under the new Ku Klux Bill has occurred in Chatham county. Three youths, Franklin Clarke, David Mitchell and James Cabiness, were arrested in that county on the charge of whipping some loose white women and their negro associates, on the night of the 28th ult. The arrest was made by W. R. Howle, special U. S. deputy marshal, assisted by a detachment of U. S. troops, and the prisoners carried to Raleigh. Their witnesses were told not to come until Monday, when the examination would be held. However, the U. S. Commissioner, A. W. Shaffer, held a Star Chamber Court on Sunday, examined the witnesses for the prosecution, and got through before the counsel for the prisoners arrived. He then refused to allow a cross examination at that time, but committed the prisoners to jail. The next day, Monday, the examination proceeded, and the Commissioner would not allow the prisoners' counsel to cross examine the witnesses for the prosecution, until he had read to the latter the testimony they had given the previous day. The counsel for the defendants objected, stating that he believed the witnesses had committed perjury, and, by cross-questioning them without refreshing their memories, they would commit themselves. The U. S. Commissioner, however, refused to yield. The testimony for the prosecution was very curious. The witnesses swore the prisoners were disguised, and they recognized them *by their eyes.* Another witness swore that Mitchell was disguised by a cap over head and face, and a long gown enveloping him to his feet, and yet she recognized him *by his clothes.* The father of Clarke, who is a good radical, swore that his boy was not absent from his home on the night of the alleged whipping; and James Burns, another radical stripling, swore that he was with Clarke at his (Clarke's) home, the whole of that night, and therefore he could not possibly have been engaged in the affair. The *Telegram* says, the accused, failing to give bail, were placed in jail until the next term of the U. S. Court. There appears to be nothing political in the case, *as all the parties are of the radical persuasion.*

The *Moonly Voice* is the name of a pigmy sheet which comes to us from the classic precincts of Salem, New Jersey, and which is published at every full moon.—Its editor candidly confesses that he graduated at the Lunatic Asylum of that State, and if we may judge from the contents of his paper, he is eminently qualified to go back to that institution. We have read the copy before us, and must acknowledge that we have no more idea what it is all about than we have of Doddikin's theory regarding the "centripetal attributes of the abstruse"; but we think the editor intends to demonstrate that "man was put together by sevens, and resembles a rainbow." His is a "moonly voice," sure enough.

The Mt. Airy *News* comes to us enlarged and considerably improved in its appearance—an evidence of prosperity. Considering the difficulties with which he has had to contend, Mr. Boyles is entitled to credit for his perseverance in endeavoring to establish his paper upon a solid foundation.

Treason to the Republic.

A special correspondent of the New York *Times* has been paying a visit to Senator Brownlow, at the latter's home in Knoxville, Tenn., and discussing with him the signs of the times. As a matter of course, our peregrinating news purveyor publishes the conversation which he had with the palsy stricken old man, and tries to make it as agreeable as possible to the readers of the *Times*, which journal has, of late, discarded the moderation which once distinguished it, and become intensely radical. In the course of the conversation, Brownlow congratulated himself upon his palsy, and consequent inability to take part in the debates of the Senate, and said, "it was better both for himself and the Senate that he could not talk, since if he could he should always be in a row." The Senator spoke the truth there. He is the incarnation of discord, and like the Irishman in the play, never has any peace of mind unless he is quarrelling with somebody. He furthermore said that "he had voted with the extreme radicals, and always should." No doubt of it, for these extremists exist only by stirring up strife and discord, and elements like these suit exactly the temperament of the Tennessee Senator. But the pith of his remarks is very significant, for he said that as far as empire and centralization were concerned "he preferred an empire with such as he was with, to the sort of democracy the rebels seek to establish."

When we consider that there are now no rebels in this country, except, perhaps, the extremists, like Brownlow, who are in secret rebellion against the Constitution of our fathers; when we remember that armed resistance to the authority of the Federal government on the part of the South, forever ended six years ago, and that the Conservative Democracy, casting no lingering looks behind them, but setting their faces boldly to the future, have accepted accomplished facts in true faith intending to evolve good from their evil, we can afford to dismiss with a smile the Senatorial fling at "rebels." But we cannot afford to pass thus lightly over his declaration in regard to the empire. It betrays the sentiment which secretly animates the radical leaders. They want a strong, centralized government. They prefer a hereditary empire with Ulysses S. Grant as the first of their dynasty of parvenu monarchs, and a perpetuation of their power by military force—they prefer all this, to the simple, old-fashioned Republic of George Washington and his compatriots, should the people by their suffrages seek to deprive them of the government, and confide its destinies to Conservative hands. The same sentiment was expressed in more emphatic language by Ex-Governor Holden, as was testified by a respectable minister of the gospel before the Outrage Committee in Washington city. It is the sentiment which underlies all the movements and utterances of the extreme radical leaders. Their legislation betrays it, and they are nearing the object of their ambition by the most insidious approaches. They are striking down a constitutional bulwark here, and a barrier there, until finally all the defences will be prostrated, and they will be enabled to deal the death-blow to the public liberties. They have but one absorbing idea, and that is to perpetuate their power and authority, even if it involves the overthrow of the Republic on the Cæsarian plan. And they will accomplish their purpose unless the people awake to the appalling dangers which menace them before it is too late, and vindicate their sovereign majesty by a vast outpouring at the ballot-box, thus piling up a majority that will deter the conspirators from proceeding further in their path of treason. Nor must we wait until the next Presidential campaign, but in every election, involving general issues, we must array ourselves as one man against the powerful radical office-holding ring, and by rebuking the subordinates, give the chief leaders to know that we are not yet prepared to exchange the proud title of "citizen" for the groveling one of "subject."

Hon. J. Milton Turner, the colored gentleman appointed some months ago by President Grant as Minister to Liberia, is in a sad predicament. He has no means of his own to pay his passage to his ancestral land, and his credit is so poor that no one will lend him the necessary funds. It is stated, furthermore, that the venerable sardine at the head of the State Department has positively refused to advance him anything on his salary; consequently the Hon. J. Milton Turner is still vegetating in the neighborhood of St. Louis, and the interests of this government in Liberia are going to "everlasting smash."

The following are the Conservative Executive Committee for the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts:

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Morehead, Jas. T., Greensboro', Chairman,
Robbins, M. S., Asheboro,
Scales, A. M., Wentworth,
Hill, Joel F., Wilson's Store,
Robbins, Frank C., Lexington,
Kerr, John, Yanceyville,
Jordan, Henry T., Roxboro'.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Brown, J. E., Charlotte, Chairman,
Armfield, R. F., Statesville,
Schenck, David, Lincolnton,
Cowles, A. H. H., Wilkesboro',
McNeill, Dr. G. C., Catawba Station,
Henderson, Jno. S., Salisbury,
Dobson, Joseph, Yadkinville.

Gen. Sherman Blurts Out the Truth.

Gen. Sherman, not having the fear of the President before his eyes, has, with soldierly bluntness, knocked the Ku Klux sham into a "cocked hat," and the radical leaders are intensely enraged thereat.—They never dreamed that a bomb-shell would be dropped in upon them by the Lieutenant General of the army; but now that he has "been and gone and done it," they are busy trying to prove that he is a natural born fool and knows nothing of what he has been talking about. The venerable but erratic philosophor of the New York *Tribune* even goes so far as to hint that the General is cracked in the upper story, and appeals to his friends not to heed the impulsive utterances of the eccentric soldier. The following is a synopsis of the speech which has excited the ire of all radicaldom. It was delivered by Gen. Sherman upon the occasion of his recent visit to New Orleans, and his reception by a Republican club of that city. The members of the club listened to the General with their mouths wide open, and before he was through they came to the conclusion that they had "caught a Tartar." But here is the speech:

I believe this government will keep on growing until it spreads itself over the entire American continent; but in order to gain this much desired end, and to maintain ourselves as a free and independent republic, we have got to show more charity towards each other. It has been remarked by some gentleman who has preceded me that it was generally conceded by the soldiers of both armies at the close of the late civil war, that if the questions and all matters of the settlement of the differences between the North and the South were left to the armies it would be settled at once, and everything would become quiet and orderly. I so believed, and before signing the agreement with General Joe Johnston I called together all the generals under my command, and without a dissenting voice they agreed with me. I believed they surrendered in good faith, and would have lived up to the very letter of the agreement, and in my opinion, if there had been no reconstruction acts of Congress, and the armies been left at the time to settle all questions of difference between the different sections of the country, the people would have at once become quiet and peaceable. I probably have as good means of information as most persons in regard to what is called the Ku-Klux, and am perfectly satisfied that the thing is greatly overestimated; and *if the Ku-Klux bills were kept out of Congress, and the army kept at their legitimate duties, there are enough good and true men in all the Southern States to put down all Ku-Klux or other bands of marauders.*

There is the truth told in a brief compass, and the rage of the radical leaders is intensified because it *is* the truth. No one can doubt but that if the politicians had remained quiet, and allowed the people of the whole country to pass upon the convention entered into by Generals Sherman and Johnston when the latter surrendered, everything would have been settled satisfactorily to both the North and South. Every true friend of peace and order thanks Gen. Sherman for thus blurting out the truth, disagreeable as it may be to the President and his advisers. Between Sherman and the President there can be no comparison. Sherman is the better soldier, the better scholar, and the better man. His military record, and personal history are far superior and he possesses to a far greater degree the confidence of the Northern masses.

Agricultural.

The Report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, for the months of March and April, has been received, and we find it more than usually interesting. During these months, the Department received forty or fifty reports from different portions of North Carolina. In regard to the condition of farm animals, the only counties reporting unfavorably, are Sampson, Union, Bladen and Orange, while forty-one counties return "better than usual," "in average condition," "remarkably good," or equivalent terms.

All but three of the reports illustrate the good condition of sheep, which ranges from "fair" to "fine," the exceptions being Stokes, Union and Person counties.

In Burke county, a disease like Spanish Fever has carried off one-fifth of the number of milch cows in some localities, and distemper is reported in Caldwell, Person, Randolph, Rutherford, Surry, Wilkes and Yadkin. In Sampson county, a dozen deaths have occurred from "black tongue."

Diseases among horses have not been unusually prevalent or fatal. "Blind Staggers" is frequently mentioned in the reports from Sampson, Tyrrell, Duplin, Hertford and Orange.

A considerable mortality among swine is reported from this State. A loss of 50 per cent is declared in Watauga; from 50 to 75 per cent. in certain stocks in Currituck; 40 per cent., in portions of Chowan; large numbers from a new disease, 'of a lung fever type,' in Gaston; 20 per cent. of the fattening swine in Haywood; 33 per cent. in Rowan; 25 per cent. in Davie; 20 per cent. in Lincoln; 30 per cent. in Greene; nine out of every ten attacked in Yadkin; 20 per cent., mostly near fruit distilleries, in Stanley; 33 per cent. in Alexander, and smaller losses in Surry, Rockingham, Caldwell, and some ten or twelve other counties.

The reports regarding the grain prospects are all favorable, excepting in Chatham and Haywood, where winter grain is said to be backward.

From Knob Noster, Missouri.—At the recent municipal election in Knob Noster, Samuel Martin was elected as one of the Councilmen, and Lewis D. Everhard, Assessor, both formerly of this place.

Johnson, Mo., County Bonds.—We learn that, by a late decision of the Missouri Supreme Court, in favor of A. W. Ridings, of Warrensburg, Mr. Ridings becomes the owner of said county's interest in the Pacific Railroad stock, the amount involved being some $50,000. Mr. R. was formerly of this section.

The bill incorporating the late French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine with the resuscitated German Empire, has been presented in the German parliament and referred to a committee. Of course the forms must be gone through, and every thing made to look proper and legal, but it is all nonsense and waste of time. Emperor William and Prince Bismarck have been sighting their game for ten years past, and now that they have brought it down, they intend to bag it. The Crown is resolved upon annexing the Rhine provinces, and the German parliament has only to listen and obey. Bismarck acknowledges frankly that the people of Alsace and Lorraine are averse to German rule, but thinks they will come right after while and learn to be very loving and dutiful. He intends to "win them" over to the new order of things. In our opinion, the wooing ought to have preceded the wedding. As it is, it is nothing but a forced-marriage, and is sure to result as unhappily. In his argument for annexation, intended not so much for the German parliament as for Europe, Bismarck says that "Alsace and Lorraine were necessary to give Germany a bulwark against the recurrence of French aggression," but he does not intimate how long it will be before the overshadowing and insatiable empire of central Europe will want another province or two, as "bulwarks" for Alsace and Lorraine. If the House of Hohenzollern remains faithful to its traditions, it will keep on wanting "bulwarks" so long as there is any territory lying outside of its possessions which it may take a fancy to covet. The end may be an European coalition against the German monarch, such as that which shattered the aggrandizing schemes of the first Napoleon.

Bernard, the enterprising proprietor of the Wilmington *Star*, has introduced steam into his establishment, with engine, boiler and all the necessary accompaniments.—This improvement in his facilities has cost him nearly $1,500, and we trust he will find it a good investment. He has now one of the most complete newspaper and job-printing establishments in North Carolina. But we shudder as we think of the future. With a steam grist-mill immediately behind him, and surrounded by an express office, telegraph office, bank, post-office, club-house, custom-house, U. S. Court-House, and two big hotels, it will be a mercy if he don't "bust a biler," and blow up the neighborhood.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

Proclamation by the President.

The following was issued on the 4th inst:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

The act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and for other purposes," approved April 20, A. D., 1871, being a law of extraordinary public importance, I consider it my duty to issue this, my proclamation, calling the attention of the people of the United States thereto; enjoining upon all good citizens, and especially upon public officers, to be zealous in the enforcement thereof, and warning all persons to abstain from committing any of the acts thereby prohibited. The law of Congress applies to all parts of the United States, and will be enforced everywhere to the extent of the powers vested in the Executive. But in as much as the necessity therefor is well known to have been caused chiefly by persistent violations of the rights of citizens of the United States by combinations of lawless and disaffected persons in certain localities lately the theatre of insurrection and military conflict, I do particularly exhort the people of those parts of the country to suppress all such combinations by their own voluntary efforts through the agency of local laws, and to maintain the rights of all citizens of the United States, and to secure to all such citizens the equal protection of the laws. Fully sensible of the responsibility imposed upon the Executive by the act of Congress to which public opinion is now called, and reluctant to call into exercise any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me, except in cases of imperative necessity, I do, nevertheless, deem it my duty to make known that I will not hesitate to exhaust the powers thus vested in the Executive whenever and wherever it shall become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution and laws. It is my earnest wish that peace and cheerful obedience to the law may prevail throughout the land, and that all traces of our late unhappy civil strife may be speedily removed. Those ends can be easily reached by acquiescence in the results of the conflict now written in our Constitution, and by the due and proper enforcement of equal, just, and impartial laws in every part of our country. The failure of local communities to furnish such means for the attainment of results so earnestly desired, imposes upon the National Government the duty of putting forth all its energies for the protection of its citizens of every race and color, and for the restoration of peace and order throughout the entire country.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this third day of May, in the year of our
[L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth. U. S. GRANT.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL ITEMS.

MASS MEETING.

There will be a Mass Meeting of the friends of Convention in this county, at the court-house in Winston, on **Tuesday, May 16th,** (Tuesday of court.)—Hon. J. M. Leach, Gen. A. M. Scales, W. M. Robbins, and others, will address the meeting.

Stokes County Convention.

The friends of Convention will hold a County Convention at Danbury on **May 30th,** for the purpose of nominating a candidate for delegate to the proposed State Convention.

Rockingham County.

The friends of Convention in Rockingham county will meet at Wentworth, on the 1st day of June, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent them. The call is signed by A. J. Boyd, W. N. Mebane and A. M. Scales, Executive Committee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—E. A. VOGLER.—Agent for Threshers, Reapers and Mowers.

Report of the First National Bank of Salem. W. A. LEMLY, *Cashier.*

C. A. HEGE—Agent for Advance Reaper and Mower.

See last page for Mercantile Advertisements.

LECTURE.—W. L. SCOTT, Esq., will deliver a Lecture in Music Hall on the 18th instant.

New Store.—Our young friend, J. Blickenderfer, has opened a Notion Store in the building formerly occupied as a Drug Store, on the South side of Public Square, where he will be pleased to see his friends and the public generally. Advertisement next week.

INFANTICIDE.—On Tuesday last, Coroner Fogle was summoned to hold an inquest upon the body of a newly-born colored male infant, which had been found concealed in the woods on Henry Johnson's land, near Covington's Mill, above Walkertown. The babe had evidently come to its death by violence. Dr. N. S. Siewers made a post mortem examination; and witnesses gave testimony which led to the arrest of Martha Mathews and Jane Mathews, both colored. During the inquest Martha acknowledged the maternity of the infant, and also that she had killed it by striking it over the head with a small stick. The verdict was in accordance with the facts elicited, Martha being charged with the crime, and Jane with being accessory to it. Both of the miserable women were conveyed to Winston, and placed in jail.

ARSON IN WILKES.—About two weeks ago, an attempt was made to burn the oat-stacks, barn, &c., of Mr. Booe of Wilkes county, but as the fire was kindled in the day time, it was soon discovered and extinguished by Mr. Booe and his neighbors before it did much damage. Suspicion at once fell upon an old man named Major Perdue, who had threatened to burn Mr. Booe's place, and he was arrested, together with his son, Taylor Perdue. Upon an examination, the testimony was found sufficiently strong to justify binding the elder prisoner over to appear at Court; the younger was committed to jail, but was subsequently bailed out. The old man has since advertised his property for sale, and has left the neighborhood. The difficulty between Mr. Booe and Perdue was not of a political nature, as both are Republicans.

THE SHEEP RAIN.—We are now having what our farmers call the "sheep" rain, from the fact that it generally comes about this time in May, and it is customary not to shear sheep until it is over. Wednesday and Thursday were cold, dark, disagreeable and very wet days. Once it clears off we may expect warm weather in earnest.

The case of the U. S. *vs* J. Milton Raper, for alleged sale of brandy, without payment of special tax, was dismissed by U. S. Commissioner Vest, on Wednesday, there being no evidence to sustain the charge.

CORRECTION.—Week before last a paragraph appeared in our local column, relative to a tax dispute between Mr. Joel Fulton and one of the Sheriff's deputies. The item was given us by a gentleman who had not the slightest motive to do injustice to either party, and we penned it as we understood it without giving it further thought. Since then we learn from our informant that we misapprehended him; that Mr. Fulton's son did not go after night, as we stated, and recover his father's property; in fact, if we now understand the matter aright, the horse was not removed by the deputy from Mr. Fulton's possession. Although we have not seen any of the parties to the affair, or received from either any statement whatever regarding it, yet we know Mr. Fulton to be one of the most respected and respectable citizens of the county, having far from his thoughts any violation, or seeming violation of the law. We therefore make the correction, as in duty bound, but refrain from further comments as the case will undergo investigation tomorrow before T. T. Best, Esq., it having been postponed until then.

A friend has presented us with a very fine specimen of strawberries, which are hard to beat.

The Entertainment at the Salem Female Academy takes place on Thursday evening 25th inst.

The following communication was received by us too late for publication in our last issue. We can inform our correspondent that although the Representative from Forsyth pretended to be in favor of a low *per diem*, he willingly took all he could get, and has held on to it with remarkable tenacity.

For the Press.

Davidson County Donation.

MR. EDITOR: F. C. Robbins, Esq., Senator, and Jacob Clinard, Esq., Representative from Davidson county, have paid to their County Treasurer, all which they received over three dollars *per diem*, and half mileage, as members of the Legislature, viz: F. C. Robbins, Esq., paid to the Treasurer *for the benefit of the Public Schools in the County*, $230 *per diem* and $23 mileage. Having been absent from his seat for a few days, he drew no pay. for those days, although he had a right under the law to draw pay. Jacob Clinard, Esq., paid to the Treasurer *for the benefit of the poor of the county*, $230 *per diem*, and $23 mileage. This makes a donation of Five Hundred and Six ($506) dollars from these patriotic and public spirited gentlemen to the county of Davidson.

The last Republican Senator from this county, Mr. P. A. Long, and the two Republican Representatives, Messrs. Jabez Mendenhall and George Kinney, received for *per diem* and mileage upwards of Two Thousand One Hundred ($2,100) dollars each, making over $6,300 in the aggregate. They not only did not pay one cent of it out for any public purpose, but are now laboring hard to keep the present burdens on the people.

Messrs. Robbins and Clinard have the cordial thanks of all good citizens of the County, and especially the poor, for their donations and disinterested patriotism. And now, Mr. Editor, can the Representative from Forsyth say that he has been as generous and patriotic?

VOX POPULI.

May 3rd, 1871.

FAILURE OF APPLE TREES TO BLOOM.—It is noticeable that the failure of the apple trees to bloom this season has been complained of in many localities of the State, even as far east as the seaboard. A number of theories have been advanced to explain this failure, but none of them at all satisfactory. In looking over the proceedings of a recent Agricultural meeting in Pennsylvania, we find the following remarks from an old German farmer, which we give for what they are worth.

"Apples, not being in bloom at the time of the frost, may not have suffered injury. There are, however many varieties of apples that show very few flowers. The smokehouse, ribstone pippins, winter sweet paradise, and a few others, are the only ones in my orchards that show a full crop of flowers. This year of 1871 is the odd year, and, according to the belief of our forefathers, and which has also been my experience since before 1835, the odd year was always considered not a regular apple year; yet, notwithstanding the unpromising aspect, I look for a more general or abundant crop of apples from such trees as have bloomed than for many years past. Shall I give you my reasons for the faith that is in me? For many years it has so happened in this locality that the apple trees have come into flower *during the wane of the moon*, or from full to new moon. This season they were in bloom during the *increase*, or from new to full moon. Will not some of my friends make a note of it, and report results?"

It is the fashion to laugh at ideas such as these, and brand them as superstitious, forgetting that most superstitions have a ground-work of fact. Since it is accepted by all scholars that the moon affects the tides and plays an important part in many other physical phenomena, we see no reason to affirm, without good proof to the contrary, that it does not affect, in various ways, the vegetable kingdom.

RE-OPENING POST-OFFICES.—The Charlotte *Democrat* has the following advice to those who desire post-office facilities:

To have an old Office re-opened, write a petition and have it signed by a few persons, stating in what county the Office is, on what mail route and from what place and to what place (giving the No. of the Route if known;) give the name of the person who will act as Postmaster; ask that a blank oath be forwarded for the P. M., and state that the only cost to the Government will be for mail bags, &c.—[The oath of Postmasters was modified by the late Congress so that any one can take it.] Direct the petition to the Postmaster General, Washington City, D. C.

The re-opening of *old* routes is discretionary with the Post Master General, and is usually applied for by a petition of the citizens along the route which is desired. Now, in regard to contracts for carrying the mails along routes already established, parties will be furnished, upon application to the 2nd Assistant Post Master General, with blank forms of proposal, which ought in every case to be strictly followed, otherwise no attention will be paid to their bids. The act of March 3d, 1845, requires contracts to be let *to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees, without regard to the mode of transportation*, provided it is done with "celerity, certainty and security." Any one wanting a contract has nothing to do but to get the necessary blanks, fill them, send to the Assistant P. M. General, and wait his reply.

The establishment and discontinuance of *Post-Offices* is discretionary with the Post Master General, and when one is desired, a petition setting forth the name of the office, of the person desired as Post Master, and the route on which it is located, should be forwarded.

A great many of our friends in the upper counties complain to us of their lack of postal facilities, and if they would but get together in neighborhoods, follow the above directions, and act energetically and perseveringly, they would in many cases obtain what they desire.

Several prisoners escaped from the Lexington jail last week.

STATE ITEMS.

The Medical Society of the State of North Carolina convened in Raleigh on Tuesday last, to hold its eighteenth annual session. Dr. Hugh Kelly, of Statesville, presided, and Dr. James McKee was appointed Secretary *pro tem.* Nineteen members only responded to their names when the roll was called. The annual address was delivered on Wednesday evening by Dr. R. S. Payne, of Lexington, Davidson county.

Lowery and Strong, two of the Robeson county outlaws, visited the house of a gentleman in Richmond county one day last week, went deliberately to his stables, harnessed two of his mules, attached them to his waggon, and drove to his corn crib. They then loaded the waggon with corn, carried it to Scuffletown, and distributed it among their friends. The waggon and team were then returned to the owner, who thought it prudent to ask no questions.

The body of a young man named Moore, of Harnett county, who has been missing for two weeks, was found several days ago in an unfrequented spot. His flesh had been torn off by buzzards, but the remains were recognized by his clothes and gun. There is no doubt but that he was murdered, and the authorities are now in pursuit of the murderers.

The papers of the 3rd District are getting after His Honor, Judge Russell, sharply, and are convicting him of having told Munchausen stories in the evidence he recently gave before the "Outrage Committee" in Washington. What good did these radical office holders possibly expect to gain in the long run, by their transparent romancing?

The Raleigh *Telegram* learns that Mr. J. L. Labiaux has been appointed by the President of the N. C. Land Company as its special agent for French and German immigration, with authority to appoint Assistant Commissioners in France, Belgium and Switzerland.

The Conservatives of Madison county held a meeting on the 27th ult., to denounce all men who take advantage of the night to commit unlawful actions. It is strongly suspected that the recent outrages in that county were instigated by Radical leaders for the purpose of securing proscriptive legislation against the people of the South.

A little son of Mr. Geo. H. W. Runge, of Wilmington, died on the 3rd inst., from drinking carbolic acid, which a negligent housemaid had left exposed upon a table where the child could reach it. When discovered, the victim had just taken the bottle from his lips, and was reeling under the effects of the poison.

Hon. A. S. Merrimon, who has been on an extended tour through the western portion of the State, represents the country as ablaze on the Convention question. The freemen of the mountains are determined to have a Convention.

The Wilmington *Journal* says that a very dangerous $10 National Bank note is in circulation. It is well executed, and difficult of detection in the general execution of the plate, although the paper is not so good as that of the legitimate currency and the printing is too heavy.

The following named North Carolinians graduated at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Greeneville, S. C., on the 29th ult:— Geo. W. Greene, T. J. Rooke, J. B. Boone, J. J. McLendon, G. W. Newell and G. W. Harmon.

Hon. Nathaniel Boyden has accepted the appointment of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, recently tendered him by Gov. Caldwell.

A colored preacher in Lincoln county has received a warning to either quit preaching or quit stealing. At last accounts, he was undecided which profession he would abandon.

The Sheriff of Columbus county a few days ago arrested Dr. James C. Mullins and Mr. Williams, both of Marion, S. C., who had repaired to Fair Bluff in that county for the purpose of fighting a duel.

The Committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate Railroad frauds is still in session in Raleigh, and is discovering how many of the missing bonds were disposed of, but there is no hope of ever getting any of the money back.

Gov. Caldwell has issued a warrant for the delivery of Chas. Banks and William Jackson to the authorities of Virginia. They are charged with having committed burglary in Danville, Va., and were arrested in Rockingham county.

A Raleigh capitalist talks of putting a road-steamer and train of waggons on the road bed between Raleigh and Greenville, by way of Wilson. If he does so, the enterprise will be watched with no little curiosity.

Messrs. Cowan & Harris, of Norfolk, Virginia, have purchased 42,000 acres of the finest timber land in eastern North Carolina, which they intend working on a large scale.

The Scotch Fair, which has been held twice a year for nearly a century, began last Tuesday at Laurel Hill, Richmond county, and will close to-morrow.

Sheriff King, of Lincoln county, it is stated, has been indicted for attemping to influence the verdict of the jury in a murder case.

A renewed interest is being manifested among the planters in the Cape Fear region, in the culture of rice.

The Executive mansion of North Carolina has been rented for the remainder of the year to J. C. L. Harris, for $405.

Alex. H. Jones, late radical member of Congress from the mountain district of this State, has gone to keeping a hotel in Washington city.

The Sheriff of Wake county, sold on Saturday last, tracts of land in that county belonging to about seventy-five delinquent tax-payers.

A Cherokee Indian, named Willsawyer, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary from one of the mountain counties, for five years, for horse stealing.

The *Telegram* says that a colored man was killed by lightning, in Chowan on the 3rd inst. This is the first casualty of the kind we have noticed this year.

Greensboro has elected the full Conservative ticket for municipal officers.

Ex-Governor Holden was indicted for perjury, by the Grand Jury of Orange county, on the 4th inst.

The Union Leagues of Jackson county are charged with having bushwhacked the revenue department out of the county.

Raleigh had a five minutes sprinkle of snow on Wednesday morning.

MARRIED.

In Orange county, on the 2nd inst., by Rev. A. J. Willard, Mr. S. F. TOMLINSON, of Randolph, Sup't of the N. C. Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, to Miss ANGELIA LAWRENCE.

DIED,

At High Point, on the 28th ult., Mrs. MARY DENNY. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

Goods of all Kinds

CONSTANTLY ON HAND or will be ordered at short notice by

R. A. WOMMACK *Agent.*

GENERAL NEWS.

A couple of burglars, some nights since, entered the residence of a prominent literary gentleman, in Lock Haven, N. Y., and, finding nothing else to conveniently carry off, went to his library, tore off the covers of about two hundred of his most valuable books, packed the books in bags, and sold them as waste paper for three cents a pound. The rascals were subsequently caught, and the plunder recovered from a prominent paper and rag warehouse in New York city.

A startling conspiracy has been discovered, having for its object the swindling of the government to the tune of $400,000 by forging the names of claimants for pensions and bounties. It is not stated how much has been paid on the strength of these forgeries, but claims to the amount of $400,000 have been presented. All the parties so far implicated are radicals, and belong to the Grand Army of the Republic.

J. Marshall Hanna, a well known newspaper man, died at Belair, Md., on the 30th ult., of consumption. He was the author of the celebrated sketch which led to the assassination of H. Rives Pollard, in Richmond, some two years ago. During the war, he was the city editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, and made that paper notorious by his piquant attacks upon the officials of that city, especially its Mayor.

The *Israelite* states that an eminent Jewish rabbi says that it is a tradition of the German Jews that at, or about the time the Empire of Germany shall be re-established, (the empire virtually ceased several hundred years ago, though not formally abolished until the advent of Napoleon the Great,) that re-establishment will be the omen of the coming of the anxiously expected Messiah.

The war in Central America, between the States of San Salvador and Honduras, has resulted in the defeat of the latter. The government of the Hondurans was overthrown, and San Salvador established one of her own generals as Provisional President.

A violent storm of wind and rain swept over New Orleans on the 2nd inst. It extended far up the river, knocking the chimnies from a number of steamboats, and staving in the wheel houses and decks of several others. The oldest river men say they never witnessed such a violent storm.

The thieving fraternity are becoming very bold. Among their latest exploits is the stealing of an ocean steamboat, which they unhitched from her moorings at Jacksonville, Florida, on the night of the 1st inst., and, it is supposed, made off with her to some Northern port. What will they steal next?

Some citizens of Wellingford, Connecticut, tarred and feathered a preacher on Sunday night week, for giving utterance to views on religious matters which they did not consider orthodox. Suppose it had happened in the South!—Whew! what a fuss there would have been about Ku-Klux.

An Illinois man is under arrest for killing a friend in Texas. After the murder he returned to Illinois and married the victim's sister, standing at the very moment of the ceremony in the boots which he had taken from the murdered man's feet.

More than two years ago, a vein of coal at Yatesville, Luzerne county, Pa., took fire, and it has been burning ever since. Recently the fire has seemed to be increasing in extent and intensity, and the volume of smoke arising from it has been very large and heavy.

A young man, George Pelham, was stung on the ear by a honey-bee, in Greene county, N. Y., on Wednesday week last, and died from the effects in less than an hour. Soon after being stung he complained of feeling faint, and turned spotted.

The iron mines of Northern Georgia are now more valuable than those of gold. They are inexhaustible, and yield a per centum equal to those of Pennsylvania. Fine marble is also abundant, and its value, like that of iron, will be yearly enhanced by increased facilities for transportation.

A pious church member in Middleton, Connecticut, who found a stranger occupying his pew on Sunday morning week, took him by the collar and pulled him out into the aisle. He then took his seat, and devoutly joined in the service.

A New Hampshire lady, Mary Brockway, recently celebrated her 104th birthday, by splitting and carrying into the house half a cord of wood. She did it, to prove she had a little of the old vigor left.

Two murders, four suicides, five stabbing affrays, four burglaries, one highway-robbery, and a legion of minor crimes, all in the space of twenty-four hours in New York city.

A precious pair of South Carolina postmasters, A. M. Riser and Wm. H. Henderson, have been sentenced to ten years imprisonment each, for robbing the mails.

An army of caterpillars is on the move through southern Illinois, devouring in its march leaves, buds, and everything of a succulent nature.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, N. C., May 12, 1871.

Provisions.			
Bacon,	15 @ 16	Chop,	2
Lard,	17@18	Bran,	1
Pork,	9@00	*Grain.*	
Beef,	5@10	Wheat,	1 10@1 20
Veal,	5@ 8	Corn, (new)	80 @ 85
Mutton,	6@ 8	" (old)	00@0 00
Butter,	20@25	Rye,	80@ 85
Flour	3 @3½	Oats,	50@ 00
Eggs,	10	Peas,	85@ 90
		Meal	2½ @3
Beeswax	25 @ 28		

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, May 9.

The market has been well supplied for the past week. Prices for good and fine have been well sustained, while inferior and common grades have declined. The proportion of good and fine has not increased with the receipts.

Lugs—Common, Red,	$2 50	to $3 50
" Good working,	4 00	to 6 00
" Good, "	6 00	to 8 00
" Fine, "	12 00	to 18 00
Extra lots higher.		
Leaf—Common Red,	5 00	to 7 00
" Good	6 00	to 8 00
" Good, rich, waxy,	8 00	to 12 00
" Common Bright,	10 00	to 15 00
" Good, "	15 00	to 25 00
" Fine, "	40 00	to 60 00
" Extra fine lots	50 00	to 70 00

New York, May 9.—Cotton. 15½ a 00; Flour, 6 60 a 7 00; Corn, 78 a 79; Gold, 111; Wheat, 1 56 a 1 60; Bonds, N. C. old, 46½, new 25. Gold, 1 11½.

Baltimore, May 9.—Cotton 14½ a 14¾; Flour 5 65 a 7 25; Wheat, $1 30 a $1 45; Corn, white, 00 a 77, yellow, 75 a 76; Oats, 68 a 00; Bacon, 10 a 17; Whisky, 92½ a 00; Lard 12½.

Richmond, May 9.—Wheat, $1 70 a $1 75; Corn 87 a 00. Oats 59.

Norfolk, May 2.—Bacon, sides, 11 a 13; Corn 76 a 00. Flour $6½ a $8.

Charlotte, May 8.—Bacon 12½ a 13; Flour, 3 25 a 3 40; Wheat none offering. Corn, 80 a 85; Oats, 50 a 00; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00.

Fayetteville, May 4—Bacon 13 a 17; Flour, $6 00 a $7 75; Corn $1 10; Oats, 75; Rye $1 10; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 17½; Whisky, $1 75; Brandy, $1 75.

Petersburg, May 9.—Flour $6 25 a $6 50; Wheat, red, $1 60 a $1 70, white $1 70 a $1 90; Corn, 85 a 00; Bacon, hog round 15; Whisky, $1 15; Brandy $1 75 a $1 95. Beeswax 30 a 31.

Additional Attractions

EVERY WEEK!

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STYLES in everything to be found at **PATTERSON & CO'S.**

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

MAY 4.—Gen. Cluseret has been dismissed from the command of the revolutionary forces, and Gen. Rossel appointed in his stead. The Versaillists carried Laguet, killing 150 insurgents, and capturing 300 prisoners, and ten cannon, but were afterwards forced to evacuate the position owihg to the destructive fire from Forts Ivry and Bicetre.

MAY 5.—All hopes of conciliation have been abandoned, and the strife is raging more fiercely than ever. To-day the Prussians demanded possession of Fort Vincennes, which the revolutionists have occupied for several weeks. They took all the ammunition, and ejected therevolutionists, conducting them nearly to the gates of the city. A delegation of the Paris Free Masons have gone to the provinces to stir up revolution.

MAY 6.—The revolutionary committee have arrested one of their own members, Blanchet, for treason. An engagement took place to-day in front of Forts Issy and Vanvres, in which the Versaillists were at first successful, but afterwards retreated. Gen. Rossel is rapidly organizing his forces. Six more newspapers in Paris have been suppressed by the authorities.

MAY 7.—The firing has ceased, apparently by mutual consent, in order that the wounded may be removed, and the slain buried. The churches in Paris are being converted into club rooms, and halls for public meetings and concerts. The Tuileries has been turned into an asylum for widows and orphans of those killed in the revolutionary service.

MAY 8.—Thiers has issued a proclamation to the people of Paris, imploring them to open the gates, as it is the determination of the Germans to mercilessly resume hostilities against France unless the insurrection is at once suppressed. The Emperor William telegraphs to Bismarck from Berlin as follows:

"While strictly adhering to the preliminary stipulations, I am willing to afford all proper facilities for a complete understanding. I am willing to fully discuss means for an early suppression of anarchy, and for the establishment of a legal government in France."

MAY 9.—The powder magazine at Porte Maillot exploded this morning, causing great destruction. The revolutionary committee demand that the Parisian deputies to the Versailles assembly shall immediately resign on pain of outlawry or death. Fort Issy has been captured, and is now in the possession of the Versaillists. The latter have been compelled to evacuate Clamart because of the stench arising from the unburied dead. Arrests are very frequent in Paris, and a terrorism prevails.

A merchant named Putnam was deliberately assaulted by a ruffian on one of the street cars in New York city, several nights ago, and was so badly injured that he died next day. The murderer was arrested and is now in jail.

An Alabama editor, who served four days on a jury, says he is so full of the New Code law, that he finds it very difficult to keep himself from cheating somebody.

The celebrated house in Richmond, occupied by the Confederate President during the war, is now used as a public school.

Sawdust is no longer wasted at the sawmills in the lumber regions of Maine, but is sold to the ice packers at one cent a bushel.

Mississippi is paying roundly for her five years of radical rule. Her entire tax this year, state and county, reaches nearly twelve millions of dollars!

A man in Vermont has had three dollars damages awarded him for being butted over a fence by his neighbor's bull.

Advices from Buenos Ayres, South America, represent the yellow fever as dreadful. Seven hundred deaths occur daily.

One hundred and twenty-seven thousand reaping and mowing machines are manufactured annually in the United States.

There are annually shipped from Baltimore forty million cans of oysters.

FOURTH LECTURE.

THE FOURTH LECTURE will be delivered in the Music Hall, on the 18th instant, by

W. L. SCOTT, Esq.

We hope our friends will all be there.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGMENTS, Y. M. R. C.

Report of the Condition of the First National Bank of Salem, at Salem, in the State of North Carolina, at the close of business on the 29th day of April, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$77,229 41
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
" " " deposits	50,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	7,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	31,483 40
Due from other National Banks	1,250 20
Current Expenses	485 16
Premiums	8,000 00
Cash Items	1,656 38
Bills of other National Banks	2,231 00
Fractional Currency, including nickles,	900 33
Specie	700 00
Legal Tender Notes	25,000 00
	$305,835 88

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	8,000 00
Discount	2,644 00
Exchange	320 43
Interest	4,390 16
Profit and Loss	715 82
National Bank Circulation outstand.	90,000 00
Individual Deposits	99,765 47
	$305,835 88

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY OF FORSYTH. }

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of May, 1871.

T. T. BEST, J. P.

Correct,—Attest:

I. G. LASH, J. W. HUNTER, E. BELO, } Directors.

Blacksmith Wanted

TO take charge of a shop where plenty of work can be done. For further particulars apply to H. W. FRIES.

Salem, N. C., April 19, 1871.-16-1m.

New Goods Every Week.

NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS always on hand

At J. L. FULKERSON'S.

Threshing Machines,

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES.

I have secured the Agency for the sale of the best and most improved Threshing Machines not heretofore brought into this part of the country, called

"THE SWEEPSTAKES,"

The Farmer's long and well-tried Friend.

It is a thresher and cleaner combined, now extensively used throughout the Western States, furnished *geared or belted*,—is mounted on wheels,—needs no loading and unloading,—claims to clean thoroughly, loses no grain, and injures none.

I can also furnish the POWERS mounted on wheels, thus saving all heavy lifting. Intended for 4 or 6 horses. Lever Power.

Persons wishing a new Machine should by all means examine into the merits of the SWEEPSTAKES.

ALSO

The Improved Buck-Eye Mower AND BUCK-EYE MOWER and REAPER

With Dropper or Self-Rake Attachment.

This Machine has been much improved and the price reduced. It now has a *Self-Rake* attachment with side delivery. The Buck-Eye was tried last Fall at a number of State Fairs in the West with from 14 to 20 other Machines, and took the highest premiums. Will cut over one acre of grain or grass per hour.

Over **100,000** *of the Buck-Eye now in use in the United States.*

I can sell them now at less price than heretofore, and for less than others are now offered at.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., May 12, 1871.-19-tf.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES,

AT

Shaffner's Drug Store,

Main Street, Salem, N. C.

Constantly on hand a full assortment of CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, SPICES, TEAS, SEEDS, GLASSES, STATIONERY, FANCY ARTICLES, and everything else usually kept in a

First Class Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS will be supplied with reliable Medicines, promptly and at reasonable figures.

The undersigned is the only authorized agent for the sale in this market, of the justly celebrated

Liberty White Lead,

the best and most economical in use.

Call, examine goods, and ascertain prices.

J. F. SHAFFNER.

May 5, 1871.-18-tf.

A RARE CHANCE.

ON the 16th of May next, at one o'clock, I will offer at public sale at the court-house in Winston, that *valuable property*, known as

HALL'S CORNER.

It is admitted to be the best stand for business in this country, lying at the court-house square, and at the intersection of two of the principal roads leading to Winston, Salem and the Railroad depot.

Terms made known on day of sale.

H. W. FRIES.

Salem, N. C., April 19th, 1871.-16-1m.

The United States Specie Stationery Package,

CONTAINING

5 sheets Note Paper,	5 Envelopes,
1 Lead Pencil,	1 Penholder,
1 Oroide Gold Pen,	1 new Dime Book.

Every package is guaranteed to contain either 5, 10, 25, or 50 cents in nickel or silver.

For sale at BLUM'S BOOK-STORE, May 5, 1871. Salem, N. C.

Health and Strength.

CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

Throat and Lungs.

For ten years Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar has been tested and proved in thousands of cases, capable of curing all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing wonderful cures. Will you let prejudice prevent you from being cured also?

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, combined with vegetable ingredients of undoubted value. It rapidly restores impaired strength, cleanses the Stomach, relaxes the Liver and puts them to work, causes the food to digest, and makes pure blood. If you are afflicted in any way, we know the life-giving tonic properties of Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar are what you need.

It cures all Coughs and Colds, and its many wonderful cures of Asthma and Bronchitis, have caused many to call it a specific for these complaints. Throat ailments require but a few doses. All suffering from Consumption or any Disease of the Lungs should remember that Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar has cured many cases pronounced incurable.

The Weak and Debilitated should remember it nourishes and invigorates the system, and is health-giving and appetite-restoring.

It also cures Liver and Kidney Complaints, and by its healthy action on the Stomach, removes Dyspepsia. Try one bottle. Take only Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar. Sold by Druggists.

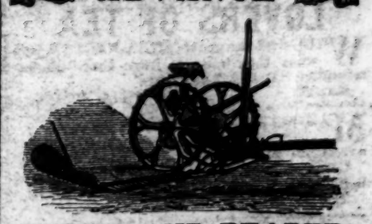


For Scrofula, Scrofulous Tumors, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, or Scrofula in any form, Emaciation, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, and old Sores, or any disease depending on a depraved condition of the blood, take Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root. It is combined with the best tonic preparations of iron known, and is the best Alterative and Blood Purifier made. Cleanse your blood. Try one Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

Prepared only by CLINTON CROOK & CO., Boston, Mass.

May 12, 1871.-19-3m.

ADVANCE



MOWER AND REAPER.

THE Strongest, Lightest Draft, most Compact and Perfect Machine ever offered to the public.

This Machine has an *iron frame*, all in one piece, which cannot become rickety, like the *wood frame* Machines. The finger bar is not attached to the frame, but is hinged direct to the tongue. There is no side draft. The Gear, or Cogwheels are all in the centre of frame under the driver's seat, enclosed in an iron case, so as to exclude all grit and obviate the danger of the driver's lines becoming entangled in the wheels.

All that is asked of persons desiring a good MOWER and REAPER, is that they lay aside all prejudice, and carefully examine, and thoroughly test THE ADVANCE MOWER AND REAPER, before purchasing elsewhere.

Mowers $115. Mower and Reaper combined $150.

For Circulars and full particulars, call on or address C. A. HEGE, Agent, Friedburg, Forsyth Co., N. C.

Also Agent for the ITHACA WHEEL RAKE. Price $40. April 28, 1871-17-3m.

MATRIMONY.

A couple sat before the fire,
Debating which should first retire,
The husband sportively said—
"Wife, *you* shall go and warm the bed;"
"I never will," she quick replied,
"I did go once, and nearly died;"
"And I will not," rejoined the spouse,
With firmer tones and lowering brows;
And thus a war of words arose,
Continuing till they nearly froze,
When both grew mute—and hovering nigher
Around the faintly glimmering fire,
They trembled o'er the dying embers;
As though the ague had seized their members,
Resolved like heroes ne'er to yield,
But force each other from the field;
And thus this once fond loving pair
In silence shook and shivered there,
Till every spark of fire was gone,
And cocks were crowing for the dawn;
When all at once the husband said—
"Wife, hadn't *we* better go to bed?"

Post Office Directory.

Office hours, Sunday, from 8½ to 9½ A. M and from 1 to 2, P. M.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 8½, A. M. Closes daily a 1½, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1.30 P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9, A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 1½ P. M. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Close every Friday, at 4 P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Close every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 8 P. M. Close every Saturday at 6 A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 7 P. M. Close every Friday at 7½ A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. May 1st, 1871.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Jane Brimmer, Mrs, Phebe Jane Diland, Mrs. Manda Hull, Miss Nancy Hanes, Angeline, col'd., care Madison Leach, Miss Amanda Miller, Mrs. Phebe Bobbins, Mrs. Caroline Redmond, Miss Rosa Shaw, Miss Sallie Whitfield, Miss S. A Williams.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

J. C. Rominger, G. H. Booker, J. W. Cole, N. S. Charles, James Huffman, Henry Johnson, A. D. Kelly, Dan'l P. Lang, C. T. McCann, Alex. Moore, Merit Mires, M. Naper, William Offerman, J. or G. Phulps or Fulps, Wilis Parish, A. F. Pitts, Isaac C. Rich, G. W. Sheets, James Smith, care William Butler.

H. W. SHORE.

We do not RIDE AS FAST as our neighbor,
BUT WE COME WITH
NEW GOODS
EVERY WEEK

AT LOWER PRICES. **Calicoes at 6½, 8 and 10 cents.** Fine and Neat **DRESS GOODS** cheaper than the cheapest.

J. L. FULKERSON,

GREAT DECLINE IN GROCERIES.

CALL and see BFST ASSORTMENT in this Market.

Sugar 10, Good Coffee 18, Good Molasses 40 cents.

March 10, 1871. J. L. FULKERSON.

THE FINEST, NEATEST, BEST and NEWEST STYLES SHOES for Ladies, Misses and Children, manufactured expressly for our Sales.

Our best hand-made SHOES are warranted superior in *Style and Quality* to any in this market. J. L. FULKERSON.

Feb. 17, 1871–7tf.

THREE FINE JEWELRY
SHOW CASES
and one Iron Safe,

For sale by J. L. FULKERSON. 7-tf.

Vacuum Oil Blacking

Fits HARNESS perfectly,
Prevents Cracking,
Does not fry out or gum the surface,
Softens and preserves the Leather,
Excludes the Water,

Excellent for Boots, Shoes, Buggy-tops, &c. Put up in Tin Cans, assorted sizes. Prices, Quart 75. Pint 50. Half pint 25.

Gives universal satisfaction.

For sale by

J. L. Fulkerson, SALEM, N. C.

Where you will also find a nicely-selected stock of

Dry-Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Yankee Notions, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Leather, Wood Ware, &c.

In fact everything usually called for, will always be kept in stock by

J. L. FULKERSON.

Very particular attention paid to the wants of the ladies.

Please give him a call and examine his stock. Jan. 6.

Black and Gold Mixed REPELLENT,

for LADIES' WATER PROOF CLOAKS.

Feb. 3–5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

LADIES' GENUINE **MALTESE COLLARS,** CLUNY and THREAD LACE & EDGINGS.

Feb. 3–5–tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

LOVERS OF TEA

WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

MAHOGANY & ROSEWOOD grained TABLE OIL CLOTH. a beautiful article.

Come and see, for seeing is believing, and believing is to buy of J. L. FULKERSON.

Feb.3–5tf.

If you wish a superior article of

EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP and Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,

Call on

J. L. FULKERSON.

THERE IS NO DANGER IN USING THE **Best Radiant Oil!**

112 fire test. We keep only the best.

Feb. 3–5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

To Coffee Drinkers.

TRY OUR FINE CEYLON 8 'OCLOCK BREAKFAST COFFEE.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

Patterson & Co's Column

SPRING & SUMMER CAMPAIGN.



SPECIAL NOTICE!

An increasing trade has induced us to purchase a LARGER STOCK OF GOODS than usual, and to add to it many new attractions.. We have adopted as our rule in business:

"QUICK SALES and SHORT PROFITS,"

Hoping, by a frequent turn of our money, to realize the same profit that slow merchants expect from selling one or two purchases a year. Trusting in this way to reward ourselves, we give the benefit of short profits to our customers.

We believe that our accumulated stock will prove ample for the wants of our trade. If mistaken, we shall order from the most reliable business houses in the northern cities, until the needs of all our customers are supplied.

The decline in many articles of merchandise warrants us in promising

LOW PRICES.

DRY GOODS:

Prints of every style and price, DeLaines, Challies, Lawns, Linen Lawns, Piques, Alpacas, Gros Grain and Japanese Silks and other late styles of Dress Goods. Swiss Muslins, in large supply, Nainsook, Mull Muslin, Brilliants, &c. A very full assortment of Brown and Bleached Muslins, Tickings, Drills, and Linen Goods.

For Gentlemen's Wear:—Elegant Black Doeskin, Fancy Cassimeres, Cottonades, Linen Duck, "Fries' Jeans," including a new and beautiful style of Tweeds now being manufactured. Also a well selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, both in Wool and Linen.

NOTIONS.

A larger stock than ever. Our line of Hosiery, Gloves, Veils, Trimmings, Laces, Edgings and Insertings, and Fancy Goods of all kinds cannot be excelled.

We invite the attention of the ladies to our splendid line of Corsets, seamless Kid Gloves, &c.

☞ Call and examine our stock.

BOOTS & SHOES

In this department, we have devoted much time and labor to the selection of Ladies' Fine Shoes. We believe that we can sell a better shoe for less money than can be bought elsewhere. We have every variety of Lace, Button and Congress Gaiters, and an excellent assortment of Morocco and other Leather Shoes.

For Gentlemen we have a full assortment of Boots and Shoes including the celebrated "Burt Gaiter." Also Misses, Boys' and Children's Shoes in good supply.

HATS.

A better assortment than we have ever kept. Fur, Wool, Silk und Straw suitable for old men, young men, plain men, fancy men, and all sorts of boys.

Drugs and Dyestuffs,

SOAPS AND PERFUMERY, QUEEN AND GLASSWARE, HOLLOWWARE, Iron, Nails, &c., in full supply and at low figures.

HARDWARE.

If you wish Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Mechanic's Tools, Farmer's Tools, and Agricultural Implements, Building Materials, Mill Saws, Carriage and Saddlery Hardware, Shoe Findings, Cherry Seeders, Horse and Mule Shoes, &c., call upon us, and we will supply you.

GROCERIES.

We make a specialty of these Goods.

In Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices and like articles, we fear no Competition

OUR HOUSE shall remain "HEADQUARTERS" in the Groceryline.

We call particular attention to above partial enumeration of our stock.

We are agents for the Louderback & Smith's "Rustic Window Shades." They are cheap, convenient and durable, and are better than either the oiled or paper shades. They have had a large sale wherever introduced.

We shall strive earnestly to give satisfaction in all branches of our business, and hope that no customer will have to leave our house to make purchases elsewhere.

Feeling grateful for our past trade and hopeful for its increase in the future, we wish for our Farmers,—"the bone and sinew" of the land,—the most abundant crops, and for all classes good health and increased prosperity.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 14, 1871. 14-tf

WM. P. GRAVES, THOS. R. MCDEARMON, WM. T. LAW.

Graves' Warehouse,
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.,
FOR THE SALE OF
LEAF TOBACCO.

SALES ROOM 166 by 70 feet, with 19 skylights. Prompt attention to the interest and comfort of Planters and their teams.

March 3, 1871—9-1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAGRANT SAPOLIENE

Cleans Kid Gloves and all kinds of Cloths and Clothing; removes Paint, Grease, Tar, &c., *instantly*, without the least injury to the finest fabric. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. FRAGRANT SAPOLIENE CO., 33 Barclay St., New York, 46 La Salle St., Chicago. 18-4w.

1826 USE THE "VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM." 1870

The old standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption. "*Nothing better.*" CUTLER BROS. & Co., Boston. 18-4w.

Agents! Read This!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 PER WEEK AND EXPENSES, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich. 18-4w.

FOR $2 PER LINE,

We will insert an advertisement

ONE MONTH

In Thirty-three First-class

North Carolina Newspapers,

Including Five Dailies.

We would refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known.

LIST SENT FREE.

Address **GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row New, York.** 18-4w.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS (24 Papers for $1), **Roses, Evergreens, Shrubbery** (20 sorts for $5), **Bulbs, Vines,** &c. Send for catalogues to C. B. DENSON, Pittsboro, N. C. [18-4w.

Buy the **Apple Parer, Corer and Slicer,** Price $2.00 18-4w.

$10 **A DAY FOR ALL** with Stencil Tools Address A. E. GRAHAM, Springfield, Vt. [18-4t.

$325 A MONTH. Horse and Carriage furnished. Expenses paid. H. Shaw, Alfred, Me. [18-4t.

CUT THIS OUT!

And send Twenty-five Cents for a Ticket and draw a Watch, Sewing Machine, Piano, or some article of value. No blanks. Six for One Dollar. Address, PACKARD & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. [18-4w.

THE GREAT SECRET

That every Lady should possess. Infallible. Price 50 cents. Address Box 81, Richmond, Va. [18-4w.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

SPLENDID STOCK.

THE Undersigned has just received the most attractive stock of Spring and Summer Goods ever offered by him to the people of this and the surrounding counties, comprising



DRY GOODS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CLOTHING, NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARM UTENSILS, &c., &c.,

fresh and new, and as cheap as the cheapest. *No one shall get ahead of me in*

LOW PRICES.

My friends will find my stock of Dry Goods and Notions, **STAPLE AND FANCY,** complete, and purchased after the late decline in prices at the North. I have a large supply of **Ladies' and Gentlemen's**



BOOTS AND SHOES,

and can furnish you with the latest make and style.

I am receiving large additions to my stock of

Hardware AND CUTLERY,



and can guarantee satisfaction in quality and prices.

HATS FOR EVERYBODY,

THE LATEST STYLES OUT.

HOSIERY,

The best quality Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hose of every size.

I would call especial attention to my carefully selected stock of



Groceries,

which I offer at the lowest possible price for Cash or Barter.

I earnestly invite the attention of our country and town people to my varied assortment, and promise to make it their interest to purchase of me.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

taken in exchange for goods upon liberal terms.

Call and look over my stock, even if you do not wish to buy just now.

Mr. T. F. CRIST, well known to the people of this section, will be found at my establishment, and will be glad to see all his old friends and customers.

R. A. WOMMACK,

Salem, N. C,. April 28, 1871.–17-tf. **Agent.**

ZEVELY'S

DRUG STORE,

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,

in fact everything in his line always on hand.

A. T. ZEVELY

Jan. 14, 1870

$5 TO $10 PER DAY! MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS who engage in our business make from FIVE to TEN DOLLARS PER DAY in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co. April 14,–15-3m. Portland, Maine.

FOR SALE.

IRON COG WHEELS, SHAFTING, BOXES BOLTS, &c. Enquire at this office.

Salem, Nov. 15, 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATCH FREE, and $30 *a day sure*, no humbug. Address, with stamp, LATTA & CO., Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. 19-4w

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 a Month) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., BOSTON, MASS, or ST. LOUIS, MO. 19-4w.

8 O'CLOCK. 15-4w.

AGENTS, MALE & FEMALE. { For fast selling *popular* subscription Books. Extra Inducements to all Agents. Information free, address American Book Co., 62 William Street, N. Y. 19-4w.



Thea-Nectar

IS A PURE

BLACK TEA

with the Green Tea Flavor.—Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the **Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 8** Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular. 19–4w.

WANTED—AGENTS, (**$20 *per day***) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the under-feed, makes the "lock-stitch" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the Market. Address, JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St Louis, Mo. 19–4w.

Scripture and Science have met together. Genesis and Geology have kissed each other.

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE

A book of thrilling interest and greatest importance to every human being. The Papers, Pulpits and People are all discussing the subject and book, every man, woman and child wants to read it. The long fierce war is ended, and honorable peace secured, Science is true, the Bible literal, pure and beautiful, both now satisfied, and firm friends. God's work days, six actual days, not long periods. This book gives the very cream of Science, making its thrilling realities, beauties, wonders and sparkling gems a hundred fold more interesting than fiction. AGENTS WANTED. Experienced Agents will drop other books and secure territory immediately. Address for circular 15–4w ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 10, So. 6th Street Phila. Pa.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.

A Pocket Prospectus of the best Illustrated Family Bible, published in both English and German, containing Bible History, Dictionary, Analysis, Harmony, and History of Religions. Sent free on application. W. FKYNT & CO., 26 South 7th St., Phila., Pa. 4w

REDUCTION OF PRICES

TO CONFORM TO

REDUCTION OF DUTIES. GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS BY GETTING UP CLUBS.

☞ Send for our New Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 & 33 *VESEY STREET,*
P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK. 19-4w.

JURUBEBA.

WHAT IS IT?

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the LIVER AND SPLEEN, ENLARGEMENT OR OBSTRUCTION OF INTESTINES, URINARY, UTERINE, OR ABDOMINAL ORGANS, POVERTY OR A WANT OF BLOOD, INTERMITTENT OR REMITTENT FEVERS, INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER, DROPSY, SLUGGISH CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, ABSCESSES TUMORS, JAUNDICE, SCROFULA, DYSPEPSIA, AGUE AND FEVER AND THEIR CONCOMITANTS

DR. WELLS having become aware of the extraordinary medicinal properties of the South American plant called

JURUBEBA,

sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation, has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has made arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful Plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it, for popular use, and has for some time used in his own practice with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as

Dr. WELL'S EXTRACT OF JURUBEBA

and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy which should be freely taken as a BLOOD PURIFIER in all derangements of the system and to animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic temperaments. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St. New York.

Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular. 19.4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR

A.H.STEPHENS

Great History of the War. Complete in one volume. Send for circulars, with terms and a full description of the work. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., or St. Louis, Mo. [19-4t.

Free to Book Agents.

A pocket Prospectus of the best Illustrated Family Bible, published in both English and German, containing Bible History, Dictionary, Analysis, Harmony and History of Religions. Sent free on application. W. FLINT & CO., 19-4w. 26th South 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.



19-4w.

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS!

ASTONISHING cures by Prof. Kline at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. At Branch Offices, by Dr. Dalton, 238 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; by Dr. Greene, Charlotte, N. C.; by Dr. Healy, Stubblefield House, Atlanta, Ga.

Wonderful Cancer Antidotes.

No Knife. No Caustic Medicines. No Blood. Little Pain.

For particulars, call on or address either of the above.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. April 14, 1871. 15-3m.

INK STANDS—Counting House, and Pocket. Tilden (non spilling) Instand.

New Family Grocery!
J. P. LANDQUIST,
SALEM, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salem, Winston, and the surrounding country, that he has taken the business stand recently occupied by Mr. James Fisher, and opened a

Grocery and Provision Store,

for the sale of everything in that line which can be needed by a family. His stock is

NEW AND FRESH,

and has been selected especially with a view to meet the wants of this community. It comprises the best varieties of

MOLASSES, SUGAR, COFFEE and TEAS,
Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Crackers, Butter, Cheese, Pickles, Chickens, Eggs, Fish, &c., &c.,

constantly on hand, and at astonishingly low prices for

CASH OR BARTER.

☞ Do not fail to inspect my stock before purchasing.

J. P. LANDQUIST.

March 3, 1871–9-3m.

BRUSH AWAY!

WITH superior Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Nail, Hat, Paint, Whitewash and Horse Brushes.—Best in market.

NEW COMBS!

WHO would do without a new Comb, when a superior article of *Horn, Shell, Gutta Percha,*—plain and metal backs—*Fine-tooth* and *Pocket Combs*, can be had so cheap.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

BY purchasing either *Pocket Wallets, Ladies' Purses* of steel, leather and velvet,—neat and durable.

"FAIRY CASKET,"

A beautiful article for Ladies Toilet use, with SOAP and PERFUMERY in great variety, and at all prices.

BRIGHT!
BRIGHTER!!
BRIGHTEST!!!

SAPOLIO for cleaning Silver, Brass, Tin, &c., superior to any article of the kind now in use.

☞ Be sure and call for any of the above articles at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, Salem, N. C.

48-tf.

BOARDING HOUSE,

Main Street, nearly opposite Hege Bros. Store,

SALEM, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs those who are desirous of obtaining comfortable boarding that he is prepared to receive a limited number of ladies and gentlemen upon liberal terms.

Salem is one of the most healthy, quiet and pleasant places in North Carolina, and is a favorite resort for those who desire to escape the summer heats of the lower counties.

R. A. JENKINS.

Salem, N. C., March 31, 1871.–13-tf.

SPRING TRADE, 1871.

WE have now in store our SPRING GOODS, bought mostly for Cash of the Manufacturers and Importers, consisting of

WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, SUSPENDERS,
PERFUMERIES, STATIONERY,
and all other articles usually kept in a FIRST CLASS NOTION HOUSE.

Cash and prompt home customers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

BLAIR & THAXTON,
14 Pearl Street, Richmond Virginia.

April 7.–13–3m.

Musical Instruments
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR

For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of

Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

THE TURBINE



WATER WHEEL.

Sept. 9, 1870-35-1y.

AT HALF PRICE.

Dollar Diaries at Fifty Cents

AT BLUM'S.

Wood's Object Lessons

IN BOTANY.

Game of Great Events.

AT THE BOOK-STORE.

HAND BOOK

FOR

COUNTY OFFICERS

CHEAP AT BLUM'S.

Miscellaneous Books.

OUR stock of Miscellaneous Books is varie a good collection—which we offer at lo prices, as we wish to reduce our stock.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS—Foreign and Domestic.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1871.

AT THE BOOK STORE.

NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.

Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades, Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,
INITIAL PAPER,–Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners,
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands.
and many other articles in our line.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March 31, 1871.

Hayden's Dictionary of Dates,

At the BOOK STORE.

NATURE'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE

TRADE MARK. PATENTED.



Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR of LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE of SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT—desideratums long sought for and found at last!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Grey, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all Humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural Heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

Dr. G. SMITH, Patentee, Groton Junction, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTER BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The Genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for Nature's Hair Restorative, and take no other.

Send a three cent stamp to PROCTER BROS., for a Treatise on the Human Hair.—The information it contains is worth $5.00 to any person.

For sale at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.

Nov. 25, 1870-46-1y. Salem, N. C.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cures them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends; and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

ESTABLISHED 1827!

THE OLD FRANKLIN PRESS.



PLAIN AND FANCY

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

ORDERS FOR

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,

and any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing, respectfully solicited. *Terms.*—CASH.

L. V. BLUM, Prorieter.

Salem, N. C. Jan. 1870.

JUST RECEIVED,

ANOTHER supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles' &c., &c. at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE
Post Office Building.

VERMICELLI & MACCARONI

AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

POSTOFFICE BUILDING

Feb. 20, 1868 26–

HABEAS CORPUS.

Hon. W. H. Battle's Report of the proceedings in the Habeas Corpus cases of the prisoners arrested by order of Gov. Holden, in July and August for sale at the BOOK STORE.